

[THURSDAY, September 13, 1770.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

(141)

THE



[NUMB. 1445.]

JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BRAD, published 16th of Aug. 1770.
Flour at 18/ 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. od.	Beef per Barrel	45. od.
Flour	18. od.	Pork	85. od.
Brown Bread	16. od.	Salt	25. od.
Well-India Rum	35. 3d.	Bohea Tea	6. od.
New-England ditto	35. 4d.	Chocol. per Dos.	20. od.
Malcorado Sugar	50. od.	Bees Wax	15. 9d.
Maple-Rum ditto	15. 2d.	Nut Wood	28. od.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	18. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

Q's Age.	High- Water	H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY	24	4	47 before 7
FRIDAY	25	5	49
SATURDAY	26	6	50
SUNDAY	27	7	51
MONDAY	28	8	52
TUESDAY	29	9	54
WEDNESDAY	30	10	55

NEW-YORK, September 13th 1770.

PETER VIANEY,
CONTINUES to teach FENCING and DANCING, at
Mrs. HAYS's, opposite to the Hon. JOHN WATTS's,
near the EXCHANGE.

HE proposes to open his PUBLIC
DANCING-SCHOOL, on the first Day of October,
at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon.
HE teaches as usual LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in
PRIVATE, either at his SCHOOL or at their own
Houses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.
BY Order of the Porte, Men of War are
building as fast as possible, and both Soldiers
and Sailors are raised by every Means. A few
Days ago a Mutiny happened among the Men that
were pressed, who did much Mischief, and even
fired upon their Officers who were endeavouring
to quell them.

May 7. According to a Relation transmitted, by
Moldavangi Pacha, of the Disorders committed by
our Sailors at Gallipoli, it appears, that while our
Vessels were waiting a favourable Wind in that
Road the Seamen went on Shore, and murdered
Part of the Inhabitants, plundered the rest, and
threatened to put Moldavangi himself to the Sword,
with all the principal Officers and Members of the
Regency. Moldavangi being thus obliged to stand
on the Defensive, prayed the Grand Admiral and
his Captains to keep their People on board, but the
Sailors having possessed themselves of the Boats in
order to get on Shore, one of the Ships of the
Line fired upon them with Ball, in order to oblige
them to return, but the Captain of another Ship
taking this as a Signal for Mutiny, fired several
Shot, both upon the Man of War and the Boats,
on which the Sailors all plotted together to land,
and avenge themselves on Moldavangi, whereby a
dreadful Slaughter arose between them and his
Guards. Soon after the Receipt of this News, the
Porte despatched a Capigi Bacha to Gallipoli, with
sealed Orders, which probably will cost either the
Grand Admiral, or Moldavangi, his Head.

Copenhagen, May 29. On Sunday last the
Queen Sophia Magdalena, Dowager of Christian
the Sixth, and Grand-mother to the present King
of Denmark, died at the Palace of Christianbourg,
in the 70th Year of her Age.

Leghorn, May 30. Letters from Toulon advise,
that the Court of France is fitting out a Squadron
there, consisting of two Men of War of the Line;
viz. The Provence of 64 Guns, and the Sagittaire
of 50, and the Mignone and Tampone, Fri-
gates of 26 Guns each. This Armament, it is
said, is to be sent to chastise the Regency of Tunis,
for insulting the French Flags last Year with their
Corsairs, and not making a proper Satisfaction for
their Behaviour.

Warsaw, June 13. We just now receive an Ac-
count from Cracow, that Marshal Baskowski has
been attacked and defeated by Col. Drewitz.

A few Days ago a Corps of some thousand
Turks and Tartars came suddenly upon a Russian
Post between Bender and Yassy; when the Russians
made a Feint of retreating, and thereby drawing
the Enemy into Ambuscade, the greatest Part of
them were killed or drowned.

Paris, June 15. The pleasing Behaviour and
extraordinary Affability of the Dauphiness gain
her universal Admiration. With the King's Per-
mission she dispenses with several Points of Ceremony,
inviting her Brothers and Sisters and her Aunts to
sup with her as often as she pleases; and her
Royal Highness goes to see them with the same
Freedom. She rides out without a Master of the
Horse, and walks about unattended with Servants
with that Freedom which is suitable to her lively
Disposition, and at the same Time conducive to
her Health.

Paris, June 8 Every Day brings fresh Particu-
lars of the unhappy Night of the 30th of May.
A Scaffold, erected near the Palace of Bourbon,
broke down with the over Weight of the Specta-
tors, who all fell into the River. We have already
taken up above 100 drowned at S. Cloud, but
many Bodies have been driven beyond that Place.
It is computed that no less than 2000 are either
killed, or rendered Cripples during the Remainder
of their Days.

L O N D O N .

June 21. The Bed of State in which her Ma-
jesty sat up at the Christening of the young Prin-
cess on Sunday Evening last, was Pink lined with
Sarfnet on the Teller. The Curtains were green
with gold Fringe, the Sheets of the finest Holland
trimmed with Buff-is Point, and the Counterpane
was white Satin embroidered with Gold and Silver.

It is no less true, than melancholy Remark, that
the British Nation have, at this critical Juncture,
less Naval Preparations than either the French,
Spaniards, Russians, or Dutch.

The Motion made on Tuesday by Mr. Serjeant
Glynn in the Court of King's Bench for a new
Trial, in the Cause of the King against John Al-
mon, on an information of *ex officio*, for selling the
London Museum, in which was reprinted a Letter
of Junius to the —, was on two Grounds; the
first a Doubt of the Jury, appearing by the Que-
stion of Mr. Mackworth as follows: "Whether
selling in the Shop by a Servant, a Pamphlet, with-
out the Knowledge, Privy, or Concurrence of the
Master in the Sale, or even without a Knowledge
of the Contents of the Libel, or Pamphlet so sold,
be sufficient Evidence to convict the Master?"

To which Lord Mansfield made the following
Answer, "I have always understood that Evidence
of a public Sale, or Exposal to Sale, in the Shop,
by a Servant, or any body in the House, is *prima
Facie* Evidence against the Master."

Mr. Serjeant Glynn contended, that the Que-
stion conveyed an Idea that the Jury were not satis-
fied that any Proof at all had been made of Guilt
in the Defendant; but Lord Mansfield said, the
Question was untruly stated, for that Mr. Mack-
worth admitted Proof; Mr. Serjeant Glynn re-
plied, that it did not appear from his Note, which
he had shewn to others, and believed to be accu-
rately taken, nor did he think it could be so from
what he had heard (though he had not seen that
Gentleman) that Mr. Mackworth had said since
the Trial; Lord Mansfield replied, "he should
not ask Mr. Mackworth the Question."

The second Ground was the general Proposition,
which Mr. Serjeant Glynn maintained was con-
sistent with the Laws and Rules of Justice in this
and every other Country, that the mere Proof of
Sale in a Shop or House, by a Servant or other
Person, could not in a criminal Prosecution charge
or convict the Master.

The Court granted a Rule to shew Cause on
Monday next. Mr. Serjeant Glynn then said, he
hoped the Rule to Cause would not deprive him of
the Liberty of moving in Arrest of Judgment upon
the former Verdict, if a new Trial should not be

granted: He was told by Lord Mansfield it cer-
tainly would not.

We hear that one Person has lost 17000l. by the
Death of the Lord Mayor, having risked that Sum
that his Lordship lived a Month from Monday last.

A capital Merchant in the City has received
Advice, that several Merchants in the Portuguese
Trade are preparing to set out on their Return to
England, being wearied out with the tedious and
unjust Oppressions of the Court of Lisbon.

It is said a certain Financier has it in Agitation
to tax a Necessary of Life not before taxed, by
which it is supposed 3000000l. will be raised annually.

The M—y finding it difficult to pursue their
Plan in to open a manner as they now proceed,
have, it is reported, in Agitation to raise one of
their own Party into Popularity, through whom
they expect the People will more contentedly suffer
all their Measures to be pursued; they doubt not
of this Scheme taking, in as much as a late popu-
lar Commoner was able to bring about the greatest
Contradictions in his Administration.

June 26 Notwithstanding the many Accounts
given of the Legacies left by the late Lord Mayor,
we are informed the Will had not been opened on
Saturday.

Saturday, at Ten o'Clock, his Majesty arrived
on Blackheath, when he was saluted with a Royal
Salute of twenty one Guns — The Review imme-
diately begun in Battalion, the Company of Royal
Cadets formed on the Right, acted as Grenadiers,
and were much admired for their steady and ac-
curate Performance. — The Exercise in Line being
ended much to the Satisfaction of his Majesty, and
the Rest of the General Officers, the Guns were
then manned by the Artillery; and the intended
Plan of Attack of a Redoubt (defended by four
Pieces of Cannon) constituted of *Chevaux de Frise*,
Pickets, and an *abbatis* of Furze Buzies, contain-
ing a Company of Artillery to defend the Post, was
then attacked, the Fort defended was near Half a
Mile from the Part of the Lawn where the Re-
view was, and a *Defile* to pass, ere the near Ap-
proach which was both flanked and fronted by Can-
non, which kept a heavy and unintermitted Fire
on the assailant Party. The quick and rapid Ap-
proach of the sixteen Pieces of Ordnance, cross the
Lawn, where the Pass of the *Defile* was effected,
with their alert and close Fire in advancing, had a
very grand and noble Effect and gave an Idea of
actual Service to those who never had seen a seri-
ous attack of this Nature, beyond any Idea they
could have of these military Modes of Destruction,
— When the Fort was silenced by the superior Fire
of the Attack, the young Corps of Royal Cadets
rushed forward, and carried the Redoubt by As-
sault, Bayonets fixed. — It was mighty pretty to see
the Alacrity and Ardour of the young Gentlemen
of this Royal Corps make the Attack by Storm,
some of the Assailants not exceeding fourteen Years
of Age! — His Majesty expressed much Satisfaction
at the Success and active Gallantry of these young
Pupils. — Nothing could be better imagined than
the Plan of this Review; and the Execution was
no less happy in the Performance, than the Plan in
Invention. — Nothing could be more beautiful than
this Spectacle, the Day being exquisitely fine, the
Spot of Ground delightful, and to add to the
Shew, it is supposed there were present forty thou-
sand Spectators, one Third of which the fair Sex,
several of them of the first Rank and Beauty! —
It was observed that the King was very attentive
to the Ladies in particular, and the Rest of his
Subjects in general; this was a great Mark of his
Humanity and goodness, otherwise many of them
would have been trod down, and trampled on, by
the over and mistaken Zeal of one of the Officers.
General Conway gave, after the Review, a grand
and magnificent Dinner in a beautiful Field on
Shooter's Hill, to his Corps, the Tents of the
Master-General of the Ordnance being erected for
that Purpose. There were upwards of one hun-
dred Officers, including those of Distinction of other
Corps, who dined at one Table in the superb Tent,

Sunday next the Jews and Pulpits of the Churches in the late Lord Mayor's Ward will be hung with black; the inhabitants will also go in Mourning for three Months, and several of the most respectable will attend the Corpse to Fonthill, in Wiltshire, where his Lordship is to be buried.

A Correspondent assures us that the following Intelligence may be depended on, as coming from undoubted Authority, That a Treaty of Alliance is entered into between Russia and Denmark, whereby the Russians engage to make over Part of their Territories lying in the Dutchy of Holstein to his Danish Majesty, on Condition of his joining Russia against the Turks; and that a certain Number of Danish Men of War are fitting out with all Expedition for that Purpose.

On Saturday Evening as — Wigen, Esq. of Greenwich, was at Supper with his Lady, the Footman, who was waiting, fell down dead with a Plate in his Hand, which so much surprised Mrs. Wigen, that she fell down and expired immediately after him.

Mr. Richard Oliver was saluted on the Hurlings Yesterday with the general Acclamations of the Livery.

It has been observed, for some Time past, that the British Constitution has wanted an Oliver to support it.

The late Lord Mayor has made the following Disposition of his Estate: He has bequeathed a Legacy of 5000l. to each of his natural Children, except the eldest Son, who was married to a Lady of Fortune in Jamaica; and to him he left only 1000l. unless his Wife should die before she came of Age; and, in that Case 5000l. in common with the Rest; but as the Will was made some Time ago, and she is now of Age, that 5000l. lapses.

The greatest Part of his Fortune, real and personal, except some other inconsiderable Legacies, he has left to his legitimate Son; and in Case of his Death, to his eldest natural Son; and in Default of Heirs of his Body, to his other natural Sons in Succession, according to Seniority.

The Lady of the late Lord Mayor having a Settlement of 1000l. a Year, there is no Provision made for her in the Will of her Husband.

Many Politicians are strongly of Opinion, that the European Powers ought to stop, or at least retard the Progress of the Russian Arms against the Turks; as otherwise the Power of Russia may, in a little Time, be able to give Law to all Europe.

June 28. We hear that the late Lord Mayor has, by his last Will, left to Mrs. Beckford, her Fortune of 5000l. a Year, and the Fonthill Estate during Life, which is worth about 15000l. a Year, and to be allowed 1000l. a Year for the Education of her Son, who is to be entirely under her Direction.

The Executors are, Mr. Hoare, Banker, in Fleet-Street, Lord Bruce, Rev. Mr. Wake, and Mr. Nuttall. No Legacies are left to any public Charity, or any of the popular Gentlemen, as has been mentioned.

Sir Sampson Gideon's House in Albemarle-Street is now certainly agreed on for the Use of the Female Coterie: Sir Sampson's new and elegant House in St. James's-Square being nearly ready for his Reception, at which Time he will resign the other to the Members of this fashionable Association.

It is said, that among the Regulations of the new Coterie the following is one: That no Gentleman or Lady shall, under the Pain of Expulsion, stop on the Landing Place, or listen at the Door of any Room, on the third Story.

Another Rule of this Society is, That the Husband of every Lady who is elected a Member of it becomes also a Member in the Right of his Wife.

A Spanish frigate is arrived at Ferrol, from Carthage, and the Havannah, whose Cargo consists of 891,579 crowns, 16,698 emeralds, and 380 serons of Cocob.

Instead of the conquests made by the Turks, there is more reason to believe that we shall soon hear of some momentous event of the contrary kind. Either that of a decisive victory over a Turkish army, which will be obliged perhaps, under the greatest disadvantages, to oppose the push the Czarina's forces may be making to the walls of Constantinople; or that the distress and danger of the capital will raise such a mutiny, as may dissolve the whole system of government in the Ottoman empire; as it consists of a chain of arbitrary command, entirely dependent on the head.

Yesterday a great number of Nobility arrived in town from their respective country seats, to pay their compliments to her Majesty, who will appear this day in the drawing room at St. James's for the first time, since her Majesty has lain ill.

A report is again current that Lord Sandwich is certainly to succeed to the Lord-Licutenancy of Ireland.

A report prevails upon Change, that the Dutch have lately made some considerable encroachments upon our territories in the eastern part of the globe, and that, in consequence, a formal charge will be exhibited against them for a breach of treaty.

We are assured that a great Personage has inspected all the Papers which have been received relating to the late unhappy Transaction at Boston in New-England; and that he has been pleased to make Memorandums on the most remarkable Passages they contain.

It is reported that the Duke of Grafton will again take the Lead in Administration.

And it is also said, that Lord North will continue Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We hear that the Representation of our Naval Affairs by a Great Personage, has given great Disgust to some of the Members of the Admiralty.

We hear that the new Palace intended to be built at Richmond will not be begun till next Spring.

The Colony of Connecticut want to have the Dispute so long subsisting between them and the Mohawk Indians, relative to the Encroachments of the former on the Hunting Grounds of the latter, settled by a Jury in the said Colony, because in that Case it is more than probable the Cause would be determined in their Favour; but the Indians we hear have thought proper to appeal, by their Guardian, to the King, whom they call their Father, and who has referred it to his Privy Council.

Fresh Instructions are preparing to be sent to the Commander of his Majesty's Squadron on the Newfoundland Station.

Advices from Paris intimate, that the Armaments fitting out in the different Ports of that Kingdom, under Pretence of being employed against the Algerines; as well as those fitting out in Spain, are certainly intended to be made use of against some of the European Powers, of which it will be better the English, Dutch, Danes, and Russians, above all others, to beware.

June 30. We hear that the Right Hon. Earl Temple intends to erect a Statue, in the Temple of Worthies, in his Lordship's matchless Gardens at Stowe, with a short but expressive Inscription, to perpetuate the Memory of his late Right Honourable Friend William Beckford, Esq.

Yesterday the two vacant Red Ribbons were dispatched to Portsmouth to be sent in his Majesty's Ship the Dolphin, to the East-Indies; one of which is given to Sir John Lindsay, Commander in Chief of two Frigates in those Seas, with the Appointment of Rear-Admiral. Sir John Lindsay (happily for him) has the Honour to be Nephew to Lord Mansfield.

It is said that there are at present great jealousies subsisting among the Officers of the Navy, and it is thought the late Disposal of one of the vacant Red Ribbands will much increase them.

Three Councils have been held this Week, chiefly concerning the late Disturbances at Boston.

July 5. Yesterday Advice was received that the Douglas, Brackenridge, from Maryland, is arrived safe at Dover; she has been missing several Months, and a large Premium was given upon her.

Yesterday the two Kennedys were brought up to the Court of King's Bench; when, on Account of Mr. Serjeant Glynn's Absence, they were remanded back to Prison till next Term, which begins the 6th of November ensuing. They were double ironed; each had on a blue Coat and red Waistcoat, and looked well, considering their Situation.

It is now confidently said, that the Return of a great Lady will not take Place so soon as was expected, and not till the Meeting of Parliament at soonest.

Certain Advice is received, that the French King, since the Beginning of last Month, has raised Twenty Millions of Livres, at Eight per Cent.

A Correspondent remarks, that the Supineness and Inattention of the Ministry to what is doing in the Kingdom of Portugal is amazing, as well as that no Memorial, or Remonstrance, on our Part, has been presented to that Court for their bad Usage of the Subjects of Great Britain.

It is reported that the Spanish Ambassador has delivered a Memorial from his Court to the Secretary of State, the Subject of which occasions the holding many Councils between the Heads of Administration.

It is confidently asserted that a late Premier will join the Ministry before the next Meeting of Parliament.

The following Article is copied verbatim from an Irish Evening Paper:—Advice is received that the late Irregularities in the Morea will cost the Pacha of that Place his Head, or something worse.

The Sale of Part of the Estates of a certain unpopular Financier. It is said, will be shortly followed by a total Disposal of them, and that he will leave the Kingdom entirely before the End of August, against which he has purchased a House at Nice to reside in.

We hear that the Opposition the Ministry meet with at home, the Obstinacy of the Colonies in America, and the repeated Insults received from some Foreign Powers, notwithstanding the ablest Politician among them; their frequent Conferences end without any Determination, and it is said a Plan has been proposed to bring in some of the Opposition, on whose Experience they conceive Hopes in the present juncture.

The Wisdom of Parliament has been thought of as requisite to be called in to their Aid, but the Necessity of a speedy Determination obliges them to reject that Expedient, especially as it would too much alarm the Nation to assemble them so soon.

Extract of a letter from Ancona June 19.

"The day, before yesterday letters arrived here from the Morea, of good authority, mentioning, that the 30th ult. Prince Orloff had dispatched 3000 regular troops and 16000 manotons from Navarino to Corinth, to keep their post there, in order to prevent the Turks entering the Morea. Those troops passed Mufeniga the 4th inst. where they met Soldia Bassa with an army of 30,000 Albanians; they engaged one another at eleven in the morning, and fought, very violently till three in the afternoon; the Turks had 8000 men killed and 1600 taken prisoners, and lost 24 colours, 20 kettle drums, five pieces of cannon, and a great deal of baggage and provision. The rest of the army with Soldia Bassa took their flight to Lepanto; the Russians and Greeks had about 4000 men killed and 1000 wounded, among whom are six Officers. As soon as this victory was gained, a strong detachment marched to the fortress of Polli Kastro at the freights of the Morea, to take the same."

"The same day Prince Dolgorucki marched to Drobolizza with 15,000 men, part Russians and part Greeks, to besiege the Capital of the Morea, and to chastise the Governor for his brutality to the principal Citizens."

Letters from Corfica mention, that several bodies of Insurgents are yet in arms in that island, and commit great excesses. The Curate of Ouado, who is at the head of 200 men, and another native at the head of 150, have seized some carriages laden with forage, and burnt several houses belonging to those who are in the French interest.

Bank Stock hath fallen five per cent. and the other funds in proportion, within this fortnight, which has given birth to a variety of conjectures.

The sudden arrival of Mr. Littleton from Portugal, the delay of Mr. Pitt for Spain, notwithstanding all his equipage has been ready for some time, more likely has affected the funds, than the report of the Russian loan; for, in an affair of that kind, the currency is Dutch ducats, which depends on their own internal riches.

We are credibly informed, that orders are given for the coining of sixty tons of halfpence at the Tower, in order to put a final stop to the circulation of bad halfpence, so detrimental to the community.

The last dispatches from Lisbon inform, that they are not under the least apprehensions of any approaching rupture between the Courts of Spain and Portugal.

An exact list of the whole French and Spanish fleet has lately been procured, at a considerable expence, which is so formidable, that it is to be hoped it will determine the Ministry to augment our naval force, and that some spirited measures will be speedily resolved on.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 29.

"Affairs between this Republic and the Elector Palatine, seem likely to take a very serious turn. It is assured that 15 battalions are ordered to re-inforce the

Garrisons of Maestricht, Venlo, and Grave, and 25 vessels lie ready at Dort laden with all kinds of ammunition and warlike stores, likewise designed for those towns, as being the nearest to the palatine Territories. In the meantime, among many reports that prevail here, it is said, that the Court of Vienna has intimated to the States General, that it is hoped they will not make any attempt against the Lordship of Ravestein belonging to the Elector Palatine.

"It is assured that the States General have accepted the Mediation offered by the Elector of Treves, provided that no accommodation should be brought about in the course of six weeks, between their High Mightinesses and the Elector Palatine.

The States of Holland are supposed to have twenty millions of ducats in specie, under the Stadthoude of Amsterdam: As the chief Burgo Masters are the grand Financiers, it is not likely they should draw on our stocks for what they have at home ready always at a minute's warning.

Letters from the confines of Turkey positively assert, that the Ottoman Armies now ready to take the field, consist of 300,000 men, mostly Europeans, without including the Natolians; these letters add, that the Tartar army is already 100,000 strong, and is continually receiving reinforcements.

We hear from Rochfort, that a Corvette of 12 guns, called the Syren, had been constructed there in one morning; all the parts were ready prepared, numbered, and so disposed that 200 Carpenters were employed at once to put them together. The like experiment was tried in the reign of Lewis the XIVth, where a ship of 80 guns was constructed in two hours.

They write from Grenada, that since the arrival there, of his Excellency Governor Melville, peace and harmony are once more restored to the Colony, which the turbulent spirit of the Roman Catholic party, added to their assurance of being protected at home, had long before disturbed.

Newcastle, June 30. We hear several Gentlemen of this Town; purpose to go into Mourning on Sunday next, for the late patriotic Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, July 7.

An Account of the PROCEEDINGS in the great GROSVENOR CAUSE.

ON Thursday last, about nine in the morning, came on before Lord Mansfield, a cause in which the Right Hon. Lord Grosvenor was Plaintiff, and his R. H. the D. of C—r was Defendant.

The action was laid for unneccessary communication with his Lordship's consort, and the damages were set forth at 100,000l.

Mr. Wedderburn, Counsel for the Plaintiff, opened the case, and methodically stated the entire fact from beginning to end. In the course of his narrative he read the copies of several letters which passed between the parties, which occasioned much entertainment to the whole Court, as they may be truly said to add to the novelty of epistolary writing. Some jokes were passed on a dignified Clergyman, who had the principal care in the education of his pupil.

After stating the case, which took up very near an hour, he entered into observations on it, as well as the contents of the letters. He asked (as the words "mutual feelings, and I hope I shall never have occasion to repent this confidence," were mentioned in one of her letters) "What mutual feelings should pass between a married woman and any other person but her husband? Or why the word repent should be used, if it did not strongly imply a foregone dishonour?" He observed, "That it would be given the Jury in evidence that the Defendant had assumed fictitious names; and that he had taken down a servant with him, who went by the name of Truffy, for the purpose of carrying on this intrigue with greater security." He therefore asked, "What pain of mind it must cost the Defendant, for one in his elevated station to associate himself for several days with his own servant, pass under a fictitious name, and forego all those honours and distinctions usually paid to his rank, if he had not this dishonourable scheme in pursuit?"

After finishing these observations, he told the Jury "That they had two principal objects for their observation; the first was the very great quality of the Defendant, and the second the irreparable injury sustained, should the more deter him from setting a bad example to the subordinate classes of society." He observed, "That there were certain situations in life, that made the same offence more criminal in one than another, on account of the greater duties they may owe the offended party in particular, or society in general; this he intimated in the case of a servant prosecuted for crim. con. with his master's wife, when the damages were laid very considerable, though the offending party had no fortune to bear it; and this he said was done for very wise purposes; to point out to society the greater breach of duty in a servant, from whom confidence, respect, and fidelity, were more immediately expected." He observed, in the present case, though the damages may be thought to be laid high, yet as it was all the punishment the law could inflict, none of it ought to be remitted, as they had it now in their power to convince his R. H. in particular, and every man of rank in general, "That the laws of England, in the hands of a British Jury, are always superior to situation and connections. He likewise hoped that this would, in future, direct the Defendant to nobler pursuits than the seduction of the wife of a Peer, and incline him to copy from a very near relation of his (meaning his Majesty) whose conjugal attachments, abstracted from his other virtues, not only ornamented the throne he filled, but shed a bright example to his subjects in general."

"And now, Gentlemen, continued the learned and eloquent Counsel, I shall leave you in possession of these sentiments, and only direct one thing more to your consideration; which is; that you have now before you the chafity and honour of the sex, the sanctity of marriage, and the custody of British morals, as your determination will severally operate on each of these."

Several witnesses were then called, the first of whom was the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who proved the marriage of Lord and Lady G. The next was a maid servant to the C—s of D—, she declared, on being examined by Serjeant Glynn, that a Gentleman (whom she described as the D.) frequently came in a chair, muffled up, to her L—p's house in the country; that he instantly went up to L—y G.'s room, and continued with her L—p generally an hour, or more. The next witness called up

was John Boran, a female carried letter to and from Denison, her L—y, who was one of the

He deposed, that he the back door, in the where she went in, and he was one of those se

G—r's brother to door by order of Mr. fellow servants, he fou

bed side along with the Lady with her Dr wholly exposed; that made towards the doo

room, but, in the left to guard the door which the Defendant

ing on them when he take notice he was no would give his Bible O

Another evidence d a house, and called a answer "She is in a Brother's coming out

superior to that even was a continued evidence chosen by the Defend

piece of chalk, and that left commotion than in the window, and o set of witnesses proved

different names, and on under the direction of who, upon examinatio

Several other witness all corroborated the di to be the principal

Counsel.

The Counsel on the vations on the several e lated most of the materi thereupon, that though has been sufficiently

but also by a variety of which were read in Co had not brought any

which the action was response and many spect blameable, but v any means prove the c

Mr. Dunning then p the landlards and maid scenes happened; but v such as, "that the bed been pretended.

The Counsel for the tennate her L—p's c had been guilty of the fel made a reply which

About seven o'clock the Jury, which lasted the Jury withdrew, and to his house in Blooms the Jury left the Hall, his Lordship's house, v Plaintiff with ten shou

Counsel for the Plain Glynn, Serjeant Lee, Mr. Lee, Counsel for

Mr. Skinner, Mr. Man for the Plaintiff; Messr nies for the Defendant;

The Defendant, in his hamptonshire, Coventry, Shophire, Chester, &c. assumed at different tim

Squire Jones; the Farn as a young Squire disor called at the inn, &c.

church where a noise beir to the other it was disre who said, it was only T

The story that has been having caught the Defend at a Milliner's in Bond-

S A L E

Last Week arrived at is employed by the Gove of the Sea-Coast on this been employed about tw now bound to the South

H A R T F

We hear from Water who in the fourth or fif taken with a most violer her husband's arms—he attempts, but her teeth

pose;—and her unacco der delivery, which was infant refusing the brea given to infants, it was cut fine and dipt in the

heartily every day since the child has taken, till little milk mixt with bl

N E W P O

We are assured that ev tray to Agreement, in th has been forced.

By several Gentlemen Monday Night a consider at the Goal, and with th greatly insulted Capt. Pre there.

P H I L A D E

Saturday the 25th ult. Age, servant to Mr. Lip his Master's Daughter from Home, under Pret he ravished and murder

Swamp, where he was committed to Gloucester

and Grave, and 25 vessels kinds of ammunition and for those towns, as being Tories. In the mean time, here, it is said, that the States General, that any attempt against the General have accepted the of Treves, provided that ought about in the course of Mightiness and the

supposed to have twenty the Stadthoude of Am- after the grand Pil- draw on our stocks for always at a minute's Turkey positively assert, ready to take the field, Europeans, without in- add, that the Tartar and is continually receiv-

a Corvette of 12 guns, acted there in one morn- pared, numbered, and ere employed at once to eriment was tried in the a ship of 80 guns was

since the arrival there, ville, peace and harmony, ony, which the turbu- party, added to their home, had long before

several Gentlemen of this on Sunday next, for the

July 7. INGS in the great CAUSE.

nine in the morning, anfield, a cause in which was Plaintiff, and C. Defendant, necessary communication the damages were set

the Plaintiff, opened the entire fact from his narration he read passed between the entertainment to the ly said to add to the ne jokes were passed on the principal care in the

up very near an hour, as well as the contents words "mutual feelings," on to repeat this con- of her letters) "What a married woman and Or why the word r- imply a foregone it would be given, the had assumed fictitious a servant with him, the purpose or carry- curity." He therefor- colt the Defendant, associate himself for pass under a fictitious and distinctions usually dishonourable scheme

ns, he told the jury for their observa- uality of the Defend- jury sustained, should bad example to be observed, "There made the same offence, on account of the ended party in parti- instanced in the case in, with his matter's l very considerable, fortune to bear it; and e purposes; to point uty in a servant, from lity, were more im- in the present case, to be laid high, yet could inflict, none of it now in their power, and every man of England, in the hands to situation and con- is would, in future, ts than the seduction to copy from a very y) whose con- s other virtues, not d, but shed a bright

the learned and possession of these more to your con- now before you the ancity of marriage, your determination

the first of whom ed the marriage of maid servant to the being examined by whom she described, muffed up, to her that he instantly ed with her L—p witnesses called up

was John Boran, a servant to D—d G. who deposed, he carried letter to and from his R. H. and his Lady. Dennison, her L—p's Chairman, was next examin- ed, who was one of the principal evidences in this affair. He deposed, that he several times carried his Lady to the back door, in the Park, of the Defendant's house, where she went in, and staid for a considerable time; that he was one of those servants that went down with Lord G—r's brother to St. Alban's—that breaking open a door by order of Mr. Grosvenor, with two more of his fellow servants, he found the D— of C— sitting on the bed side along with his Lady with his waistcoat loose, and the Lady with her Dresden unbuttoned, and her breasts wholly exposed; that on their entering, her Ladyship made towards the door of communication with the other room, but, in the attempt fell; on which he who was left to guard the door they entered by, went to her assistance, which the Defendant availed himself of, and run out calling on them when he got on the other side the door, "to take notice he was not found in the room; and that he would give his Bible Oath he was not."

Another evidence deposed, that the Plaintiff came into a house, and called for his Lady; the Mistress made answer "She is in a room with her Brother; but on the Brother's coming out, behold it was one of a rank far superior to that even of the Prosecutor himself. There was a continued evidence, that the rooms at different inns, chosen by the Defendant to lie in, were marked with a piece of chalk, and that Lady always chose that next though less commodious than others, even having broken paynes in the windows, and otherwise out of repair. A third set of witnesses proved, that the Defendant went under different names, and once gave out that he was insane, and under the direction of a Physician travelling with him, and who, upon examination, turned out to be his servant. Several other witnesses were called on, in succession, who all corroborated the discovery at St. Alban's, which seem- ed to be the principal point aimed at by the Plaintiff's Counsel.

The Counsel on the other side then entered into obser- vations on the several evidences. Mr. Dunning recapitu- lated most of the material parts of the evidence, and observed thereupon, that though the intimacy of the accused parties has been sufficiently proved, not only by the witnesses, but also by a variety of letters that passed between them, which were read in Court, yet he alerted that the Plaintiff had not brought any one proof of the criminal act, for which the action was laid; He admitted that the cor- respondence and many private meetings were in every re- spect blameable, but would not allow that they did by any means prove the charge of infidelity.

Mr. Dunning then produced four exculpatory witnesses, the landlords and maids of the houses where the different scenes happened; but what they said was of little moment, such as, "that the beds were not tumbled, &c." as had been pretended.

The Counsel for the Defendant also attempted to ex- tenuate her L—p's offence, by urging, that his L— had been guilty of the same crime. The Plaintiff's Coun- sel made a reply which lasted an hour.

About seven o'clock Lord Mansfield gave his charge to the jury, which lasted little more than half an hour, when the jury withdrew, and his Lordship adjourned the Court to his house in Bloomsbury-square. Exactly at ten o'clock the jury left the Hall, and proceeded in four coaches to his Lordship's house, when they gave a verdict for the Plaintiff with ten thousand pounds damages.

Counsel for the Plaintiff: Mr. Wedderburn, Serjeant Glynn, Serjeant Lee, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Lee. Counsel for the Defendant: Mr. Dunning, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Impey. Attornies for the Plaintiff: Messrs. Patington and Garth. Attornies for the Defendant: Messrs. Buxton and Windufe.

The Defendant, in his excursions to Towcester in North- hamptonshire, Coventry, Marcourt-hill Whitchurch in Shropshire, Chester, &c. in order to meet L—y G—, assumed at different times the names of 'Squire Morgan,' 'Squire Jones, the Farmer, &c. He sometimes appeared as a young 'Squire disordered in his senses, and used to be called at the inns, &c. The Fool; particularly at White- church where a noise being heard in passing from one room to the other it was disfigured by the people in the house, who said, it was only The Fool.

The story that has been circulated of L—d G— having caught the Defendant and L—y G— in bed, at a Milliner's in Bond-street, is untrue.

S A L E M, August 25. Last Week arrived at Portsmouth, Capt. Holland, who is employed by the Government at Home to take Surveys of the Sea-Coast on this Continent.—He has already been employed about two Years in this Service, and is now bound to the Southward.

H A R T F O R D, August 27. We hear from Waterbury, that a woman of that town, who in the fourth or fifth month of her pregnancy, was taken with a most violent longing to eat the flesh from her husband's arms—he indulged her in making several attempts, but her teeth were not sufficient for her pur- pose;—and her unaccountable longing continued until her delivery, which was about three weeks ago. The infant refusing the breast, or any other sustenance usually given to infants, it was offered the raw flesh of a fowl, cut fine and dipt in the fowl's blood, on which it has fed heartily every day since its birth, and is the only food the child has taken, till a few days since, when it eat a little milk mixt with blood.

N E W P O R T, September 3. We are assured that every Article of Goods imported con- trary to Agreement, in the Schooner Rebecca, Capt. Gilbert, has been stored.

By several Gentlemen from Boston, we hear, That last Monday Night a considerable Number of People assembled at the Goal, and with threats and other abusive Language greatly insulted Capt. Preston and the other Soldiers confined there.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 6. Saturday the 25th ult. a Dutch Boy, about 16 Years of Age, Servant to Mr. Lippincott, near Haddonfield, enticed his Master's Daughter (a little Girl, about 5 Years old) from Home, under Pretence of gathering Grapes, when he ravished and murdered her, and then buried her in a Swamp, where she was found. He is since taken up, and committed to Gloucester Goal.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"Mr. Wilkes seems to be enjoying the solid Advantages of his Popularity with little Noise.—The Boston Affair is a general Subject of Conversation, but, like every other American Concern, is so enveloped with Prejudices and Misrepresentations, that the still Voice of Truth and Candour is not heard.—They are Rebels—Aggressors, with a long &c. of ministerial Epithets.—I am sorry to find an Observation made concerning Corfica, verified in England. Every Englishman considers himself as King of America, and peculiarly interested in our Subjection; it gratifies his Pride, and he is at the same time free from any Apprehensions of suffering himself.—As to relief from the Wisdom and Tenderness of Administration, Hope itself is gone, even with our most sanguine Friends. We have no other Resource but in our own Virtue and Resolution, which our Enemies allow will prevail, if we can but persevere. "You desired me to write you, whether your Non- importation was really felt, and if not, to what it is owing? I have made the best Enquiry, and find it has had little Effect on the Manufacturers, who, like stupid Animals, must smart before they will move.—The Russian War has had some Effect.—Germany, and even France, it is said, take off very considerably.—That the Ministry play into each others Hands, to serve their own arbitrary Purposes in each Kingdom, so as to relax the former Systems of Politics and Commerce, seems too forced a Conjecture.—but that Merchants are encouraged by the Promises of Ministry, even to Indemnification, is universally believed; and the Owner of the Mail-ship, sent back from Philadelphia, now makes no Secret of the Intention of his Voyage.—Un- just and tyrannical Notions of Colony Government, seem too much to prevail, even among the Sons of Liberty."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 5.

"Stocks have fallen much within these ten Days; some of the monied Courtiers having sold out, leads many People to apprehend the Nation will be engaged in a War ere long. "I shall be sorry to hear that Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, have concluded to abide by their old Agree- ment of Non-importation, without admitting a Number of necessary Articles.—It is not only injuring many worthy People, who subsist by their Business in each of those Cities at present, but it is turning the Trade to Montreal, Rhode- Island, Maryland, and Virginia.—The Quantities of Goods gone to those Places are very great.—Orders now in London from Maryland say, if Philadelphia adheres to their old Resolutions, then send four Times the Quantity that you are to do otherwise."

N E W - Y O R K, September 13.

A Letter from London, dated July 7th, from a Friend to America, says, "There is one Thing, I think, I can assure you of, that is, whether the Merchants on your Side open the Trade or not, they may depend the present Admini- stration will never take the Duty off T E A, in Con- sideration to American Demands or Threats, or indeed have they any Thing to fear or oblige them thereto, as they have the King, Lords and Commons, to support them, as also the Treasury and Army, what else do they want? For if ever they do any Thing for America, it will be for Fear of losing their Seats, and as they do not appear to be in any Danger of that, you have no Reason to expect any Favour from them."

From Albany we learn, that last Week, a Woman there who was disordered in her Senses, jump'd off a Wharf, and was unhappily drown'd, before any Person could get to her Assistance.

The G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y of the Province of New-Jersey, are summoned to meet at Perth-Amboy, on Wednesday, the 26th Instant.

Last Friday the STATUE of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq; Earl of Chatham, was fixed on the Pedestal erected for it in Wall-Street, amidst the Acclamations of a great Number of the Inhabitants. The Statue is of fine white Marble, the Habit Roman, the right Hand holds a Scroll, partly open, whereon we read, ARTICULI MAGNA CHARTA, LIBERTATUM; the left Hand is extended, the Figure being in the Attitude of one deliver- ing an Oration. On the South Side of the Pedestal, the following Inscription is cut on a Table of white Marble.

THIS STATUE
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM PITT,
EARL OF CHATHAM,
WAS ERECTED
AS A PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF THE GRATEFUL
SENSE THE COLONY OF NEW-YORK
RETAINS OF THE MANY EMINENT
SERVICES HE RENDERED AMERICA,
PARTICULARLY IN PROMOTING THE REPEAL
OF THE STAMP-ACT.

ANNO DOM. M.DCC.LXX.

We have Authority to assure the Public, that Messrs. FRANKLIN and FOXCROFT, Deputy Post-Masters General of North-America, now in London, have, by a proper Representation to the Ministry, obtained the Appointment of a Fifth Packet-Boat between New-York and Falmouth, in order to render the Correspondence more regular between Great-Britain and America.—And that the latter of these Gentlemen intended to leave England about the Middle of August, in a Vessel bound for Philadelphia.

On the 3d Instant, His Honour the Lieut. Governor, issued a Proclamation whereby the General Assembly of this Province, is prorogued to the second Day of October next.

Post-Act was sold in this City last Saturday, for £39 per Ton, and is rising daily.

On Sunday the 2d Instant, arrived here by the Packet, the Rev. Doctor JOHN H. LIVINGSTON, son of Henry Livingston, Esq; at Poughkeepsie, (ordained in Amsterdam, for the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in this City of New-York) who was installed in the New Dutch Church of the said City, in the Morning of the following Sunday, and in the Afternoon of the same Day he entered upon his Mini- stry, and preached from 1st Corinthians, I. 23. 23, and 24th Verses, to a very crowded Audience, and to general Satisfaction.

We hear the Hope Capt. Davies falls on Sunday next for London.

On Monday last, after a few Days Illness, at his Lodge- place in this City, died Capt. James Calderwood, of his Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot, a young Gentleman in the early Bloom of Life, amiable in his Person and Charac- ter, engaging in his Manner and Conversation, beloved and esteemed, as a Soldier, an Officer, a Gentleman, a Companion,

a Friend—by all that knew him. His Funeral, on Tues- day Afternoon, was attended by most of the Gentlemen of the Town, as well as of those quarter'd here of the Army. He was buried in Trinity Church Yard, with all Military Honours, and his Funeral was one of the most solemn that was ever seen in this City,—not only on account of the Or- der and Conduct of the Procession, which were remarkably expressive of Respect to the Dead, and Grief for his Loss, but in the Sensibility visible in every Countenance on the melancholy Occasion—Tho' late a Stranger in this Place, he drew—

A silent Tear from every fair one's Eye.—

From every feeling Breast a tender Sigh!

[G] The piece in Favour of Mr. M' Curdie, in Answer to Remarks, &c. came to hand too late for this Paper.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.
Sloop Heller, Lowndes, from St. Croix; Phoenix, Sey- mour, St. Christophers; Speedwell, Harper, Falmouth, N. E. Brig Honduras Packet, Craig, Honduras. Schooner Ranger, Sherman, Rhode-Island.

Outward, Brig Britannia, Britton, for New-London; Abraham, Vardill, Gibraltar; Molly, Wilton, Waterford; Rose, Warden, Leith. Sloop Mary Ann, Seymour, Cora- coa; Belisarius, Roberts, Bermuda; Bold Henry Brasher, Brasher, St. Augustine. Schooner Lovely Betty, Dean, Tortola; Thomas and Elisabeth, Bethell, Hispaniola.

Cleared, Sloop Frances, Seymour, St. Christophers; Ca- tharine, Wood; George, Stewart; Dove, Brown; and Schooner Polly, Engler, St. Augustine. Sloop Humbird, Cox; Lively, Collard; and Schooner Ranger, Sherman, Rhode-Island. Sloop Dispatch, Mountaine, Halifax; Charles-Town, Whetten, St. Eustatia; Polly, Whitfield, Coracoa; Brig Frederick, Brown, New-Haven; Ranger, Shaw, Dominica; Recovery, Bull, Liverpool; Jenny, Hunter, Hispaniola; St. Lawrence, Reeve, Quebec; Boon, Brast, Newfoundland. Snow Garland, Noble, Hispaniola.

TO BE SOLD, BY
GREG, CUNNINGHAM, and Co.

At their Store on Hunter's-Quay;

IRISH linen from 2/10 to 8s. per yard, printed linens, handkerchiefs, womens shoes, cotton gowns, bed bunts, short pipes, Irish pork, Jamaica spirits; tea plates, sheet copper, fall cloth No. 1 to 8, Manchester velvets, garters and laces. 45 48

Lately received from LONDON, and to be sold by
JAMES THOMPSON,

At the Corner of Beckman's Slip;

A Parcel of the Queen's pearl wash balls, so well known and esteemed by the nobil- ity and gentry in Europe, particularly in England and France, for their superior excellence in removing sun burn- ing, freckles, roughness of the skin, and pimples: They render the skin delicately white and soft, and when dissolved in milk, the face, neck, arms, or hands, being washed therewith upon the decline of the small-pox, it heals the skin, takes off the redness, and prevents it from being pitted or marked.—Price 3s. At the above place may be had, from the original warehouse, La Cieur's celebrated ointment for thickening and preserving the hair; it prevents the hair from falling off, and when rubbed on bald places, with cer- tainty promotes its growth. It is sold at one dollar per pot. 45 48

City of New-York, 10th Sept. 1770.

ON THURSDAY the 20th Instant, will be opened, the
QUEEN'S-HEAD TAVERN,

Near the Exchange,

FOR many Years kept by the Subscriber, (late by Bolton and Sigel,) is now sitting up in the most genteel and convenient Manner, for the Re- ception and Entertainment of those Gentlemen, Ladies, and others who may please to Favour him with their Company. As the best Clubs, and the greatest Entertainments in this City, were at the above Tavern, in the Time of the Sub- scriber, he flatters himself the Public are so well satisfied of his Ability to serve them, as to render the swelling of an Advertisement useless, other than to assure his former Friends and the Public in general, that every Endeavour will be used to give them the highest Satisfaction, and the utmost Respect on all Occasions, shown by their already much obliged and very Obedient Servant,
SAMUEL FRANCIS.

N. B. Dinners and Suppers dressed to send out, for Lodg- ers and others, who live at a convenient Distance; also, Cakes, Tarts, Jellies, Whip Syllibubs, Blumange Sweet- Meats, &c. in any Quantity; cold Meat in small Quanti- ties, Beef Steaks, &c. at any Hour; Pickled Officers for the West-Indies or else where.

The House at the Gardens will be duly attended as usual. 45 48

THE Co-partnership of Faulk- ner, Rapalle, and Ten Eyck, in the Brewery, is now dissolved.

All Persons indebted to said Partnership, are desired to make Speedy Payment, to Mr. Anthony Ten Eyck; and those who have any Demands, are requested to call for their Money. 45 48

Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

DESERTED from the 29th Regiment of Foot, WILLIAM SIMPSON, Fifer, aged 19 Years, 5 Feet, 3 Inches high, born in the Regiment, straight and well made, fair Complexion, thin Face, long Village, large Nose, large Limbs, short brown Hair, blue Eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish Accent; a large Hole or Hollow on the top Part of his Skull, occasioned by a Fracture received at Castle Island; no Hair growing on it; plays well on the Flute and Fife, and plays a little on the Violin and French Horn. Had on when he went away, a short yellow Coat, red Red, red Fall- down Collar, red Wings and Linings, the Coat lined with Drum- mer's Laid, white Lined Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Cap, bound with white Tape, the Number of the Regiment in the Front, and a Scarlet Wadded Feather round the upper Part of the Front.—Whoever apprehends and secures the above Defector, so that he may be delivered over to the above Regiment at Perth- Amboy, or to the Commanding Officers of the 26th Regiment at New-York, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, on Applica- tion to either Commanding Officer.

N. B. It is supposed the above Defector is gone towards Bos- ton or Halifax, having a Brother in the 64th Regiment at Halifax.

POET'S CORNER.

The LIBERTINE REPULSED.

By a L A D Y.

HENCE Belmour, perfidious! this instant retire,
No further entreaties employ,
Nor meanly pretend any more to admire,
What basely you wish to destroy.
Say, youth, must I rashly rush on upon shame
If a traitor but artfully sighs?
And eternally part with my honour and fame
For a compliment paid to my eyes?
If a flame all dishonestly be vilely profest
Thro' tenderness must I incline,
And seek to indulge the repose of a breast,
That would plant endless tortures in mine!
No, Belmour!—A passion I can't but despise,
Shall never find way to my ears;
Nor the man meet a glance of regard from these eyes,
That would drench them for ever in tears.
Can the lover who thinks, nay, who wishes me base,
Expect that I e'er should be kind?
Or atone, with a paltry address to my face,
For the injury done to my mind?
Hence, Belmour, this instant, and cease every dream,
Which your hope saw so foolishly born;
Nor vainly imagine to gain my esteem,
By deservings my hate and my scorn.

To be SOLD.

By PETER BERTON,
Living in new Dutch Church Street.

LARGE coarse

Salt by Water mea-

sure,

Molasses by the Hoghead.

Sugar by the Barrel,

Brandy,

Large Grindstones,

Boxes of Tin Plates,

Mill Saws,

A Few Casks large Nails;

Black and brown Silk Hand-

kerchiefs,

A handsome Bath Stove,

A Few Casks Connecticut

Pork,

Wool Cards and a few dry

Goods on reasonable

Terms. 44 47.

WHEREAS a Law of the Corpo-
ration of the City of New-York, has lately pass-
ed, to ascertain the Size, Dimensions, and Quality of
Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles and
Plank, which shall be brought to this City of New-York,
for Sale, from and after the first Day of September, which
will be in the Year 1770; Notice is hereby given, that we
are appointed Measurers and Inspectors of Timber, Plank,
Boards, &c. and all Persons are desired to take Notice,
that they are requir'd by the said Law, not to deliver to the
Purchaser, any Plank, Timber, Boards or Shingles, before
they are examined and measured.

ISAAC CHARDAYOYNE,

FRANCIS MANN,

JOHN BLANK,

THEOP. HARDENBROOK.

THE Co-partnership of Jacob
Watson and John Murray, being now dissolved,
they are under a Necessity of having their Company Accounts
closed by the first of November next; they therefore take
this Method to request all those who are indebted to the said
Co-partnership, either by Bonds or Notes, which are already
due, to make speedy Payment, and those indebted on book
Accounts, are also requested to settle them, either by Bonds,
Notes, or Cash, by the time above mentioned, as all Ac-
counts unsettled at that Time, will be put into the Hands
of an Attorney.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1770.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON,

(Of the Great Nine Partners in Dutchess County.)

BEGS Leave to inform the Pub-

lic, particularly Clothiers, that he has set up the Bu-
siness of making Clothier's Shears, which he warrants to be
equal in Goodness to any imported, and are sold upon as
good Terms, which he hopes may be an Inducement for
such as want, to apply to him. He has made a considerable
Improvement in the Construction of these Shears, so that
they may be taken a-part with a Screw, to be Ground with-
out putting them out of their proper Order, which kind, on
account of the additional Workmanship and their great Con-
venience, come something higher than the Common. Any
Person by applying to him as above, can be supplied on a
short Notice.

To be SOLD.

At Vendue, on the 21st of September, on the
Premises.

A FARM in the Borough of West-

chester, belonging to the Subscriber, containing 200
Acres of excellent Land, very conveniently situated, having
the Sound in the Front, a navigable Creek on each Side, and
a large Common or Sheep Pasture in the Rear,—four
Rights in which will be sold with the Farm. The whole
may be converted to mowing Ground, at a very small Ex-
pence; and Manure to supply the whole may be procured
at the Expense of drawing and spreading it upon the Land.
As the Money will not be wanted, Bonds, with good Security,
will be taken in Payment. The Stock, farming Utensils,
&c. will be sold at the same Time.

ISAAC WILKINS.

A Most accurate and excellent map

of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual surveys,
shelly engraved and beautifully printed on a sheet of royal
paper, price 3s. Virginia currency, each (equal to 5 dol-
lars) may be had on application to the printer, where one
of the maps may be seen.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To be sold at public Vendue, at Perth-Amboy, during the
Supreme Court, in the Term of September next.

THE LIBRARY of LAW-BOOKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of the late Honourable
Lewis Morris Adm'd, Esq; by

V. Parf's App'd, Administrator.

Aug. 20th, 1770.

43 45

To be sold, at public Vendue,

The seventh November, at 11 o'Clock, at the Merchant's
Coffee-House;

THE large brick house and lot

of ground, now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Far-
mer, near the Exchange, together with the two houses on
the rear of the same lot, fronting Mr. John Livingston's store
house, in Bayard-street. If any person inclines to purchase
before the day of sale, they may know the terms by apply-
ing to

GERARD G. BREKIN.

20th Aug. 1770.

43 47

For NEW-PROVIDENCE



The Sloop FLORIDA,

ALEXANDER HODGDEN,

Master, now lying at Mr. Latham's

Malt, will sail in 20 Days, having

two Thirds of her Cargo already en-
gaged. For Freight or Passage apply
to the Master on board.N. B. A few Turtle and Limes by the Barrel, to be sold
on board said Sloop. 44 47.—Homines ad Deos nulli re proprias accedunt, quam
Salutem hominibus danda.

CICERO.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,

Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be consulted at

his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in
this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body;
but particularly in the diseases of the Eyes and Ears. Pati-
ents who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be at-
tended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical
abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly cele-
brated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended
upon the Hospitals and Infirmarys in London, Edinburgh,
Dablin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent pro-
fessors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Mary-
land, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily
refined great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had
been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always
been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of
those important organs, to which nature has assigned the
most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several
years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he
endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of
cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations,
in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to
which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable,
he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate scorbutic Ulcers, are like-
wise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without
any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Prac-
titioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession,
worthy and capable of the weighty, the important, charge
with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant
rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those
whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary,
to administer, gratis, such directions as may alleviate the
maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in
consideration of the great success which has attended his prac-
tice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest in-
dividual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share
of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of
these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish
true merit from pretended knowledge.

WATCHES

REPAIRED in a perfect and dura-

ble manner, with expedition, at an easy expence,

and kept in good order, for 2/6 sterling per year, by

J. SIMNETT, original maker from London, on the New-

Dock, near Murray's wharf, New-York.

New-York, August 21, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON the night between the 20th

and 21st instant, the shop of William W. Gilbert,

Silver-smith, near the Oswego-market, was broke open and

robbed of the following articles, viz. One silver milk pot,

a pair of false, twenty-four pair of shoe buckles, (or more)

three or four dozen of tea spoons, four sugar tongs, 1 pap-

spoon, 12 or 14 pair of silver knee buckles, three or four

dozen pair of sleeve buttons, 12 or 14 thimbles, (several

pinchbeck ditto) 15 or 16 silver stock buckles, 9 or 10 stone

rings, set in gold, 10 or 12 plain ditto, 10 or 12 pair plated

shoe buckles, 1 or 2 cards of stone buttons, 10 or 12 China

snuff boxes, 9 or 10 pair of pinchbeck buckles, 1 set of

best gilt buckles, several pair of chapes and tongues, some

morning buckles, watch keys and seals, and sundry other

things. The whole amounting to about £150. Whoever

apprehends the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be

brought to justice, and the goods, or greater part of them

recovered, shall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS,

if the whole shall be recover'd, and proportionably for any

part of them, paid by WILLIAM W. GILBERT.

N. B. The fals are marked with the maker's name at

large, and most of the other things with the initial letters

thereof; please to stop them if offered for sale.

TO BE SOLD,
Upon reasonable T E R M S, at
ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,
Near Courties-Market,
A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—
A L S O,

POWDER,

Shot,

London IC steel, Blister'd steel

German do.

Best refin'd bar iron,

Hoop iron,

Coppers,

Chalk,

Iron pots and kettles, equal

to the Holland,

Large iron tea kettles,

Do. stew pans,

Do. dripping pans,

Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon

and cart boxes,

Post and box coffee mills,

Sealed half bushels,

6d. and 24d. nails,

Clout nails sorted,

Brads sorted from 1d. to 6d.

Files sorted from the largest

rubbers to the smallest

ward files,

Chisels, plain irons, &c.

&c. sorted, superior to

those imported from Great

Britain, and at a less price,

American made Siches,

Straw knives,

Best long and short steel

Blade mill saws, single or in

sets, other saws of different

sorts,

Fine brass wire for wheat

screens,

Indian beads sorted,

Do. looking glasses and

Hatchets,

Best yellow oil stints, very

cheap by the thousand or

greater quantity,

Velvet corks cheap,

Best glue,

Horse and horse bells:

GEORGE BAIL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives,
in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash;
Pencil'd China.

TEA table sets complete,

Quart bowls, 14s 6d.

Pint ditto,

Cream jugs,

Sugar dishes,

Tea pot stands,

Spoon boats,

Flower jars,

Quart mugs,

3 pint coffee pots,

Coffee cups and saucers,

Butter plates,

Tea cups and saucers with

handles.

Burnt Image China.

Complete tea table sets, (39 ps.

Gallon bowls,

Three quart do.

3 pint do.

1 pint do.

3 pint do.

Chocolate do.

Cups and saucers, (4 sizes,

Tea pots,

Cream jugs with covers,

Sugar dishes,

Tea pot stands,

Cups and saucers with han-

dles, large and small,

Odd saucers.—Salt sellers.

Blue and white China.

Table and soup plates,

Odd saucers.—Salt sellers,

Do. cups, 3 sizes,

Gallon bowls,

3 Quart do.

3 Pint do.

1 Pint do.

3 Pint coffee pots,

3 Pint bowls,

Butter plates,

Large cups and saucers,

Small do.

Tea pots, 3 sizes,

Do. and stands,

Spoon boats.

Brown China.

Large tea pots,

Small do.

Slop bowls,

Chocolate do.

3 Pint coffee pots.

White China.

Sugar dishes,

Cream jugs,

Flower jars.

White Stone Ware.

Sets of oblong dishes,

Tureens, large and small,

Butter tubs and stands,

Worcester pattern sallad,

will sell, very low for Cash;

Bowls and stands, &c. &c.

Table and butter plates,

Jelly and pudding forms,

different patterns.

Delft Ware.

Gallon bowls, bottles and

basons, large,

3 Quart bowls,

1 do do.

1 do do.

Pint and half pint do.

Plates.—Bowls and basons,

3 sizes,

Quart mugs.—Pint & 3 pint,

Sugar dishes, &c.

Plain Glass Ware.

Gallon decanters,—3 Qu. do.

3 Quart do.

1 do do.

Wine and water glasses,

Wash hand glasses with

plates,

Beer glasses,

Common wine do.

Cruets.—Butter tubs and

stands,

Punch glasses with handles,

Patty pans.—Sugar dishes,

Salt sellers and linings,

Jelly and bird glasses.

Flower'd Glass.

Decanters, new fashion,

Wine and water, and

Ale glasses,

Near cut salts,

Do. cruets,

Bowls with covers, 3 sizes,

Odd glasses with silver tops,

For cruet stands,

Cruet stands from 12s. to £1

Iron Ware from England.

Fish kettles with frames, 3

sizes,

Stew pans, 3 sizes,

Tin patty pans, 3 sizes,

Gallon and 3 quart tea

kettles,

Green Pattern Lamps,

Of the newest patterns, very

useful for sick persons,

Tin lamps that serves for

several uses,

Table matts, 3 sizes,

Pocket steel yards,

Snuff boxes,

Tob. do. with burning glasses,

Japan'd spectacle cases,

Ivory black, 3s. per pound,

Bristol grindstones,

London grindstones, several

sizes,

Best velvet corks,

Common do.

32—

Wanted to go to Virginia, on good Wages,

A Sober single Man, of a good

Character, who understands the

SOLD,
TERMS, at
YVANCK'S,
Market,
Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

ward files,
Chisels, plain irons, &c.
&c. &c. &c. superior to
those imported from Great
Britain, and at a less price,
American made Siches,
Straw knives,
Sick long and short steel
blade mill saws, single or in
sets, other saws of different
forms,
Fine brass wire for wheat
screens,
Indian heads sorted,
Do. looking glasses and
latchets,
Sick yellow oil stints, very
cheap by the thousand or
greater quantity,
Velvet corks cheap,
Sick glue,
Sick and horse bells:

BAIL,
Store in which he now lives,
will sell, very low for Cash,
Bowls and flasks, &c. &c.
Table and butter plates,
Sick and pudding forms,
different patterns.

Delph Ware.
Gallon bowls, bottles and
basons, large,
Quart bowls,
do. do.
do. do.
Sick and half pint do.
Sick, —Bowls and basons,
2 sizes,
Quart mugs, —Pint & ½ pint,
Sugar dishes, &c.

Plain Glass Ware.
Gallon decanters, —3 Qu. do.
Quart do. —1 do. do.
Vine and water glasses,
Wash hand glasses with
plates,
Beer glasses,
Common wine do.

Flower'd Glass.
Decanters, new fashion,
Sick and water, and
Sick glasses,
Sick cut salts,
Sick cruet,
Sick with covers, 2 sizes,
Sick glasses with silver tops,
Sick stands from 12s. to 1.5

Iron Ware from England.
Kettles with flues, 2
Sick, 5 sizes,
Sick pans, 3 sizes,
Sick and 3 quart tea
kettles,
Sick Pattern Lamps,
Sick the newest patterns, very
Sick for sick persons,
Sick lamps that serves for
Sick uses,
Sick matts, 2 sizes,
Sick scalyards,
Sick boxes,
Sick do. with burning glasses,
Sick and spectacle cases,
Sick black, 3s. per pound,
Sick grindstones, several
Sick,
Sick velvet corks,
Sick common do.

on good Wages,
an, of a good
the Smith's Business and

D, BY
NGSTON,
Ferry Stairs;
worsted plush,
velvets, peeling satins,
wash brushes and hand
loaf, lump and double
Sick and nails, rice,
cordials in casks and in
oil, capers and olives,
slabs; cordage, Madeline,
jallor port, "grind-
Sick choice dress dec-

Sorts of Printing
h are inserted for
tion,

L O N D O N,

June 19. It was rumoured this morning, that a certain Ambassador has demanded a formal delivery, and cession to his Court, of a place lately attempted to be taken; otherwise, that he has orders to leave the kingdom.—We cannot vouch the truth of this report.

A report is circulated at the west end of the town, that some great men are heartily tired of their situation, and apprehensive of the clouds continually thickening around them. Some disposed more than ever to retire.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 17.

"The clamour and discontent among the people here lately, seem'd almost subdued, goods imported paying the duties; but, contrary to expectation, the monied merchants entered into an association not to import goods from England till the Duty Act were repealed, under the specious pretence of and preserving their just rights and privileges, by which artifice they gained the voice of the common people, to the ruin of a great many of the other Merchants who would not associate with them, and were unable to import large quantities of goods, (as they did, or sent orders for before their signing for non-importation) which they now impose upon the public, together with their old stocks, at an advanced price, while they, the associates, seize and store all goods imported, and ordered after their agreement; so that the owners of them are debarred of all trade or benefit from these goods till a repeal of the acts."

Mr. Cox's grand piece of mechanism, sent to China, by the Triton, Capt. Elphinstone, (who is now returned) was the admiration and astonishment of the Chinese. The account of its wonderful motions and magnificence was transmitted to the Emperor, by whose order it was purchased; and an immense sum obtained for it, to the great emolument of the Captain, and the ingenious Constructor of it. The principal Artist of the Empire came down from Peking, to be instructed in its operations; and the Workman who had charge of it from London, was strongly solicited to attend it to the Court, with assurances of great rewards and honours. It was, with numbers of other curious pieces, first shewn on board the ship, Wampo, about 14 miles from Canton, and not removed from thence till sold; when it was ordered on shore, and after being viewed by the Vice Roy, and other great Personages, in the city of Canton, was conveyed to Peking, accompanied by the Grand Hoppo, and other persons of distinction, all ambitious of the honour of presenting to their Sovereign Lord the Emperor so noble and so magnificent a piece; which, it is not doubted, was received with the most exalted satisfaction and does honour to this kingdom, distinguished above all others under the auspices of a Prince great himself in every science and guardian of every polite art.

June 21. A patriotic Writer says, "Liberty, like the Cyclops, has but one eye, viz. the Freedom of the Press: and it is natural for all Ministers to use their endeavours to deprive her of this eye. Without being called a Cynic, I may say, that ninety-nine out of an hundred aspire to be Ministers to gratify their ambition and avarice, and not from a just desire of doing good, or the love of their country; and nothing is more mortifying to ambition and avarice, than to have their vice and folly set up to public view; this can only be done by the Press: which therefore must be for ever odious to men of this complexion: on this account are they ever watchful to put out this eye of Liberty."—Our Author adds, in another place, "If ever a Jury decline to judge of the intention, and the law as it is called, as well as the fact, they leave the Liberty of the Press to the mercy of the Judges, who, however honest they may be, are not by the Constitution appointed for this purpose; this is the province of the Jury, and not of the Judge. What had become of the Seven Bishops, had the Jury in their trial found them guilty of printing and publishing only? Who doubts but the Court of King's Bench would have interpreted their humble and constitutional Petition a false, scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel?—Should it please God in his wrath to take me with eleven such Jurymen, and I was satisfied in my conscience that the person accused had no intention to print a Libel, but thought he was conveying constitutional remarks and legal information to the public, though the Author might have thrown in some obnoxious expressions, I would never leave him to the mercy of the rigid interpreters of law; but, did I believe the paper, like the Bishops' Petition, contained nothing but truth, and the party prosecuted had only the good of his country before his eyes, and was not 'inflamed by the Devil,' I should think myself inflamed by the Devil, and not having the fear of God before my eyes, if I consented to find him guilty. No! Sooner than thus betray the Liberty of the Press, and in that the Liberty of my Country, and leave an innocent man in the hands of merciless Prosecutors, I would see my eleven accomplices and myself starving by inches, and dying away to skeletons, for want of a verdict."

Through an express from Boston came to Lord Hillsborough's last Wednesday evening, not a word was transpired.

June 28. On Saturday, as soon as the review was over, a very well-dressed man accosted a great Personage, as he was getting into his chaise, in the following manner:—"Sir! we love and honour you and all your family! but if you don't dismiss a set of wicked Ministers, you will certainly lose the affections of your people!" Upon which the populace gave three hurrahs; and the carriage drove off—but no reply.

Yesterday a gentleman with the most decent deportment, addressed his Majesty going into St. James's, in the following words:—"Justice, my Lord the King! To my Sovereign I appeal for justice!" It is conjectured that this application related to some important discoveries lately made in some of the Colonies.

They write from Leghorn, that the Greeks of the Levant, naturally the most fierce, perfidious, and inconsistent, degenerate race of beings upon earth, finding by the late unexpected success of the Turks, that the fortune of war was like to turn in their favour, had in many places revolted from the interests of the Russians, and even massacred their new allies when it could be done with safety.

It has this day been positively asserted, that the loss of Falkland isle is a fact too well known to be disputed; that the Ministry know this full well, otherwise they would contradict it by authority; and that the English are allowed six months to settle their affairs, and send off their effects.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated June 24, after mentioning his Majesty's ship Venus being paid off, adds "This ship has been idle in our harbour the whole Winter ready for the sea, full-manned, and well-manned, and has been just now fitted, at a great expence, for the sea service, and was ready in every respect for sailing, when down comes an order to pay her Officers and People all off, and lay up the ship; so that there are a number of fine fellows turned adrift, at the very time that much worse ships are fitting for foreign service, and men are so scarce they are not to be got. We read continually of reviews of the troops and great pro-

motions in the army, while all our fleet lies rotting, and all our brave sea-officers and men are forsaken and forgotten. What will become of this nation, when once the ruin of the navy is totally completed?"

Extract of a Letter from an English Gentleman at Paris, dated June 3.

"On Wednesday the 30th were exhibited the feu d'artifice and the illuminations, which had been prepared at the expence of the city, in honour of the Dauphin and Dauphiness. Nothing could be more brilliant: Near the Tuilleries, in the Place of Louis Quinze, a wooden structure was erected for the occasion, and charged with artificial fire. The palaces all around, particularly that of Mons. St. Florentine, destined for the reception of the Dauphiness, and directly opposite to the wooden structure, were prepared for illumination with great taste and judgment. Before the evening an incomparably greater number of people than what lately appeared in White-chapel, assembled on all sides: Their countenances were elated with the prospect of what was to happen, and every one seemed deeply interested in the event of an exhibition which concerned the honour of the nation. Seats were taken at all prices, according to their nearness to the grand scene. As for myself, I perched on the top of a stair case, which, in the confusion, nobody had observed, and from which I saw the whole, without paying any thing. As soon as the day light had declined, a number of cannon were fired, as a signal for the approaching festivity. This gave a new spring to the ardor of the spectators. Shouts of applause burst out on all sides. The squibs and rockets now began to appear in the air, in all shapes and in various directions. Immense volumes of flame issued forth, which spread so wide, and rose so high, that the spectators, planted on the houses and in trees around, were vaulted in fire. I never before had so lively an idea of Milton's combat of the angels. The smaller squibs rose above the rest, and one another; some of them seemed ambitious of climbing to the moon by their perpetual mounting, and after their force appeared spent, they again renewed their course with greater activity, or, with loud and repeated claps, dissipated themselves in the air into a thousand transitory stars, than which nothing could appear more bright. After these scenes in the heavens, the fire was brought nearer the surface of the earth. Spirals moved, fountains played in flame, and all around the wooden structure (a part of which unhappily took fire) a number of burning wheels were represented; which brought to my remembrance the wheels of eyes, self-moved, so beautifully described by Milton. After exhibiting all the variety of figures which are most delightful to the fancy, the works seemed to subside, rather left the imagination, so long teased, should become satiated, than from having spent their force. The illuminations, which immediately succeeded the fireworks, next engaged our attention. The Palais de St. Florentine made a noble appearance. The beauties of Architecture, which sufficiently please by their figure, were recommended by an additional circumstance, and glowed in all the lustre of colour. The other buildings through the city, and the Boulevards, were also illuminated. This is what has occasioned one of the most frightful and unexpected calamities that has happened within this century: Towards that side on which lies the nearest passage to the Boulevards, there is a narrow street, the Rue Royale, with a ditch at the extremity of it; hither the crowd flocked in order to behold the illuminations on the Boulevards, Coaches, men on foot, women with children in their arms, all rushed towards the same quarter. The tumult increases; those before are pressed upon by the persons behind them; the horses pent up and almost stifled become unruly; the coaches are overturned. Of the foot passengers, driven into the ditch, some are trampled on by the horses, others are crushed to pieces by the coach wheels; while the greater part, suffocated by those above them, perish for want of breath. No attempt was made by the Guard a pied, charged with this business, to stop the madness of the people. [For the remainder see our last.]

Veritas, has no idea of liberty, either civil or religious, with which she would have seen their connexion; and could not but have known, that nothing short of religion can render a people firm and unshaken defenders of liberty. Hence has been the well-supported observation, that all great revolutions in her favour, were ever brought about by some powerful enthusiasm for which reason, the revilers of religion have branded these brave people of New-England, with the reproachful name of fanatical enthusiasts, who withstood the oppressive sceptre of Charles I. and brought him to the block.—Whatever may be expected that is truly great and heroic in any people, will be found where they are in earnest religion; they have a refuge utterly unknown to the impious and profane. None but they, who reverence their maker, can "refuse to breathe the same celestial air, still summoned to resign the heavenly flame by the omnipotent God who gave it."

What can he say, with any effect, in favour of an ~~an~~, that has adopted the crude system of pensioning and placing not only Tories, but known Jacobites and Papists!—screening and rewarding murderers!—confering titles on the most despicable tools of despotism! and alienating the heart of the ~~from~~ his people? nay, even menacing Britons with the iron arm of despotism! matchless effrontery!

Veritas may go on to divert and amuse his own profligate mind with the prophesies of Bostonsians; but to give him a yet larger scope for his railery, I will prognosticate that, before he shall be able to see "any Bostonian impeached at the bar of the House of Lords, and his attendance secured by issuing a special warrant;" he will be more likely to see some of his own employers in far greater peril.—For it is not probable that, if North America is once in hostile array, much quiet should remain nearer home.

Afforded verily I am, at reading the above instructions, professedly published by Veritas, in a morning paper of June 18, from the Massachusetts Gazette, of Thursday May 27. What possible end he could have in such a publication, I cannot conceive, unless it be to excite Britons to arms! so that if a prosecution could be thought proper by the Attorney General, by an information against the Printer for publishing the letter by Junius, assured I am there is much more reason for an information against Veritas, far there is nothing in Junius that can exceed the anti-ministerial spirit of these instructions.—God preserve the King, and bless the Bostonsians; the prayer of

AN ALARMED BRITON.

* See the Papers of June 18, 1770.

Veritas, has no idea of liberty, either civil or religious, with which she would have seen their connexion; and could not but have known, that nothing short of religion can render a people firm and unshaken defenders of liberty. Hence has been the well-supported observation, that all great revolutions in her favour, were ever brought about by some powerful enthusiasm for which reason, the revilers of religion have branded these brave people of New-England, with the reproachful name of fanatical enthusiasts, who withstood the oppressive sceptre of Charles I. and brought him to the block.—Whatever may be expected that is truly great and heroic in any people, will be found where they are in earnest religion; they have a refuge utterly unknown to the impious and profane. None but they, who reverence their maker, can "refuse to breathe the same celestial air, still summoned to resign the heavenly flame by the omnipotent God who gave it."

What can he say, with any effect, in favour of an ~~an~~, that has adopted the crude system of pensioning and placing not only Tories, but known Jacobites and Papists!—screening and rewarding murderers!—confering titles on the most despicable tools of despotism! and alienating the heart of the ~~from~~ his people? nay, even menacing Britons with the iron arm of despotism! matchless effrontery!

Veritas may go on to divert and amuse his own profligate mind with the prophesies of Bostonsians; but to give him a yet larger scope for his railery, I will prognosticate that, before he shall be able to see "any Bostonian impeached at the bar of the House of Lords, and his attendance secured by issuing a special warrant;" he will be more likely to see some of his own employers in far greater peril.—For it is not probable that, if North America is once in hostile array, much quiet should remain nearer home.

Afforded verily I am, at reading the above instructions, professedly published by Veritas, in a morning paper of June 18, from the Massachusetts Gazette, of Thursday May 27. What possible end he could have in such a publication, I cannot conceive, unless it be to excite Britons to arms! so that if a prosecution could be thought proper by the Attorney General, by an information against the Printer for publishing the letter by Junius, assured I am there is much more reason for an information against Veritas, far there is nothing in Junius that can exceed the anti-ministerial spirit of these instructions.—God preserve the King, and bless the Bostonsians; the prayer of

AN ALARMED BRITON.

* See the Papers of June 18, 1770.

L O N D O N, June 28.

A particular Account of the Proceedings yesterday

in the Court of King's Bench, in the Case of Mr.

Almon, convicted lately of selling "Junius's

Address to the King—"in a Magazine.

Yesterday morning, about half an hour after ten of the clock, the case of Mr. Almon, Bookseller, who was to shew cause for a new trial, came on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-hall, before a full Court; Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, with the Judges Alton, Willes, and Ashurst, sitting on the Bench. The Chief Justice having recited from his notes a summary of the trial, the Solicitor General opened the business, declaring he was amazed at any hesitation, after a verdict on presumptive proof, which amounted to a conclusive evidence, as the Defendant had not called any witnesses to disprove what the witnesses on the side of the Plaintiff had advanced. Having proceeded a little way in his speech, he stopped at the desire of the Court, who advised him to let the Counsel for the Defendant argue first. Mr. Serjeant Glynn then, in a very eloquent and learned speech, asserted that the fact of publication was not sufficiently proved; that the evidence examined had not sworn to the identity of the person who sold the pamphlet, who might not be Mr. Almon's servant; and he particularly and repeatedly urged, that some criminal intention was necessary to convict in a cause of this kind; declaring he should never be ashamed to assert this, as he thought it highly becoming the mouth of a good Lawyer, and he conceived no jury could conscientiously find any Defendant guilty, unless the criminal and seditious intention was fairly and demonstratively proved; whereas the Counsel on the side of the Plaintiff had not attempted to prove any of the criminal charges made in the words of the information, which they ought to have done, as a Defendant is only to controvert their evidence, and make his own innocence appear, not to supply a proof of his own guilt. But the principal grounds he argued on why a new trial should be granted, were, that a mistake had arisen relative to the answer given by Lord Mansfield to one of the Jury on the day of trial, concerning the criminality of a Shop keeper for a libel sold by his servant, he having an affidavit made by Mr. Mackworth (the Jurymen in question) ready to produce, asserting that he misunderstood Lord Mansfield's meaning, supposing, by his answer, it was a matter of law, and that in consequence of the evidence he was legally obliged to find the Defendant guilty, notwithstanding he might negatively think it was sold without his privity or consent. The Court objected to the reading the affidavit; Judge Alton declaring it would be a precedent of a most dangerous kind, as no trial would ever have an end, if the Court listened to affidavits made by Jurymen after the verdict given on the trial. The Serjeant enlarged upon the consequences of such a mistake, and the nature of the evidence that had been given on the trial, declaring, that in consequence of Mr. Mackworth's misapprehension of his Lordship's answer, his power as a

From the London Chronicle, June 24.

ON VERITAS'S publishing the Bostonsians' Instructions to their Representatives.

I have observed a vein of satire, edged with keen reproach, with which the ~~the~~ writers have, of late filled their Letters upon the Bostonsians in North-America; whose aim it is to represent them as no other than an abandoned crew of Pharisaical hypocrites; stigmatising them as a praying people!—such is the impious complexion of these venal pens. How matches the daring spirit, that can fancy to pour contempt on a people, only because they reason religiously to be the perfection and glory of humanity. But I would ask Veritas, who has published part of the instructions given by the town of Boston to their Representatives, whether he can with any face charge a people with hypocrisy, who speak so plainly and openly their sentiments? and whose pulse beats so very high with the spirit of liberty? An execrable advocate of oppression and slavery, may abound with insincere, rude, and low invectives, but he finds himself unable to make any efficacious impression on the divinity; and all, who do serve the name of man, must vituperate the undimmed, refused sons of freedom.

Veritas, has no idea of liberty, either civil or religious, with which she would have seen their connexion; and could not but have known, that nothing short of religion can render a people firm and unshaken defenders of liberty. Hence has been the well-supported observation, that all great revolutions in her favour, were ever brought about by some powerful enthusiasm for which reason, the revilers of religion have branded these brave people of New-England, with the reproachful name of fanatical enthusiasts, who withstood the oppressive sceptre of Charles I. and brought him to the block.—Whatever may be expected that is truly great and heroic in any people, will be found where they are in earnest religion; they have a refuge utterly unknown to the impious and profane. None but they, who reverence their maker, can "refuse to breathe the same celestial air, still summoned to resign the heavenly flame by the omnipotent God who gave it."

What can he say, with any effect, in favour of an ~~an~~, that has adopted the crude system of pensioning and placing not only Tories, but known Jacobites and Papists!—screening and rewarding murderers!—confering titles on the most despicable tools of despotism! and alienating the heart of the ~~from~~ his people? nay, even menacing Britons with the iron arm of despotism! matchless effrontery!

Veritas may go on to divert and amuse his own profligate mind with the prophesies of Bostonsians; but to give him a yet larger scope for his railery, I will prognosticate that, before he shall be able to see "any Bostonian impeached at the bar of the House of Lords, and his attendance secured by issuing a special warrant;" he will be more likely to see some of his own employers in far greater peril.—For it is not probable that, if North America is once in hostile array, much quiet should remain nearer home.

Afforded verily I am, at reading the above instructions, professedly published by Veritas, in a morning paper of June 18, from the Massachusetts Gazette, of Thursday May 27. What possible end he could have in such a publication, I cannot conceive, unless it be to excite Britons to arms! so that if a prosecution could be thought proper by the Attorney General, by an information against the Printer for publishing the letter by Junius, assured I am there is much more reason for an information against Veritas, far there is nothing in Junius that can exceed the anti-ministerial spirit of these instructions.—God preserve the King, and bless the Bostonsians; the prayer of

AN ALARMED BRITON.

* See the Papers of June 18, 1770.

Judge was taken from him: Jurymen, he asserted, were the only true and constitutional Judges, and were duly and deliberately to consider the weight of every Defendant's guilt according to the evidence given, and bring in their verdict accordingly.

Mr. Lee next began, and very ably urged in the same manner: he did not doubt but Mr. Mackworth had supposed, that in consequence of Lord Mansfield's declaring the evidence was *prima facie* evidence, he was obliged by law to find Mr. Almon guilty, as there were actually cases in the books of former times, where very strange precedents might be found, and immediately cited one from Fitz Gibbons, where in a trial before Lord Chief Justice Wright, Elizabeth Nut, an old bed-ridden woman, whose house was a mile from her shop, was convicted of publishing a libel, because her servant had accidentally sold a libellous pamphlet; and this upon the mere evidence of its being bought at her shop. [The same case is in Barnardiston's Reports.] He then went further into the nature of the evidence, and asked the Court, whether in a trial for publishing a paper tending to levy war upon the King, and which came under the charge of high treason, such evidence would be thought sufficient to convict, and take away the Defendant's life? having pleaded for a considerable time with great ability, he concluded his speech; when Mr. Davenport got up, and began with reciting the question proposed by Mr. Mackworth, and the answer given by Lord Mansfield, he then quoted two cases, one from Coke, and the other from Moore, where it is laid down as a maxim, that to render a man guilty of publishing a libel, it must be proved, that he published it *malis animis*, with a bad and criminal intention: Mr. Davenport went upon the same arguments which the Serjeant and Mr. Lee had gone, and in speaking near three quarters of an hour, acquitted himself with great credit.

The Solicitor General opened with declaring, that the question Mr. Mackworth had put, and Lord Mansfield's answer, had not been accurately stated by the Counsel for the Defendant: he then read them, according to his notes, which he said he had taken on the trial, and compared since with those of several others, and particularly a shorthand writer present the whole trial: he spoke for a considerable time on the nature of evidence in general; talked much on the distinction of positive, ocular demonstration, presumptive, and violently presumptive, evidence: explained the nature of *prima facie* evidence; asserted that the evidence given was *prima facie*, and sufficient to convict on, therefore, he could see no reason, why a new trial should be granted.—Mr. Moreton spoke next, and made use of arguments similar to the Solicitor General: he said a thing might be criminal to-day, and innocent to-morrow; criminal in one person, and innocent in another; criminal in this place, innocent in that; and this beautiful string of rhetoric he explained, by a very elegant simile, comparing libellous pamphlets to squibs and crackers, and a legal publication to a cartridge made for the artillery. Having finished his harangue, Serjeant Glynn presumed he had a right to reply; he declared he would not detain the Court long, but would confine his observations in as short a compass as possible; he observed, that his learned brothers Mr. Lee and Mr. Davenport, had the misfortune to have had their arguments unfairly stated by the Solicitor General, and Mr. Moreton, and explained the different manners, in which they had expressed themselves: he then again urged the evidence as insufficient, and declared, that Mr. Mackworth, was a Gentleman of great natural talents, improved by a liberal education, but though he might know something of the Common Law, it must be impossible for him to be perfectly acquainted with the practice of that Court, as he was not bred to the bar; that therefore he asked the question as a matter of law, and by founding his verdict on the reply, he had inadvertently given up his right as a Jurymen, whom he repeated, were the real judges in these cases; as the Court very well knew, upon a Jurymen's applying to the Court to inform him what verdict he ought to bring in, the Court would not answer him, as it would be acquainting in an extrajudicial manner, and taking the power out of the Jurymen's hands; although they would certainly give an answer to any question in law. He again desired to read the affidavit, which Lord Mansfield then consented to his giving the substance of; Mr. Mackworth being in Court, begged to read it himself, but the Court forbidding it, as irregular, he put a paper into Serjeant Glynn's hands, who read it to the Court; this was not the affidavit, but a paper containing Mr. Mackworth's sense of his Lordship's answer, and which the Court were of opinion entirely confirmed the verdict. Mr. Mackworth next, with Lord Mansfield's leave, addressed himself to the Court, and more fully gave his opinion with regard to his question, and the reply. Counsel being sufficiently heard on both sides, Lord Mansfield, and the other Judges, gave their several judgments of the matter, all finally agreeing,

that the evidence was conclusive evidence, sufficient to convict on, and that there was no reasonable cause for a fresh trial, therefore the motion was dismissed.

Part of a Judge's Charge to a Jury.

I Was always, for my part to Satan more civil,
Than to think that he prompted poor sinners to evil,
Sedition and treason, are words of no force,
And put in by the Clerk, as mere matters of course.
From malice, I grant, all the Publishers free,
Do you prove the fact—leave the rest all to me.

The SHAFT.

By the Rev. Mr. HENRY.

By the side of the stream that flows thro' the grove,
I met, in a ramble, the blithe God of Love;
His bow o'er his shoulder was carelessly ly'd,
His quiver in negligence clank'd at his side;
A handful of arrows he held to my view,
Each wing'd with a feather of different hue.
"This, fledge'd from the eagle, he smiling began,
I aim at the heart that no dangers will shun;
And this from the peacock, all gaudy array'd,
The breast of Sir Fopling is sure to invade.
"When I aim at the prattler, who talks void of wit,
My shaft with the plume of a parrot will hit;
And when I've a mind that the jealous should smart,
I pierce with an owl-feather'd arrow his heart.
"For the youth, in whom honour and fondness reside,
From the breast of a dove my dart is supply'd."
This I value the most—twas this that I found,
From you, O my Delia, that gave me the wound.

To be SOLD, or LEASED,
And may be entered on the first of November next, or sooner if required;

THE lease for 28 years, from the 25th day March next, of the ground and improvements in the possession of Mr. Jacob Kemper situate in the Out-Ward of this City, adjoining the New-Greenwich road and contiguous to the lands in the tenure of Abraham Mortier and of David Johnston, Esqrs. containing near 25 acres of excellent garden, arable and meadow ground, or a good foil, and greatly enrich'd with manure. The situation is pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect of the Narrows, Staten Island, the North-river, and the Jersey shore, and would be very suitable for a gentleman's seat, or it might be divided into several lots, and improved to great advantage in the business of gardening; the garden affords a great variety of different kinds of fruit, together with upwards of 20 beds of as fine asparagus as any on the island: For further particulars inquire of JOHN MORTON, near the Fly-market.

42 43

New York, 23d Aug. 1790.

EDWARD BARDIN,

WHO for several Years past kept

Tavern in this City, takes this Method to acquaint his old Customers, and the Public in general, That he has taken the large commodious House, known by the Name of the King's-Arms Tavern, near White-Hall, long kept by Mrs. Steel, which he will again open as a Tavern, on Thursday the 30th Instant, for the Entertainment of Gentlemen, Ladies and others, in the most complete and genteel Manner, whether large or small Companies; having for that Purpose provided a good Stock of neat Wines and other Liquors, a professed Cook, and other proper Attendants, with every necessary to render the same as complete a House of Business as any on the Continent of America.

Said Bardin returns his sincere Thanks for the past Kindness of his Friends, and will shew his due Sense thereof, by the most obliging Behaviour, and every other Means which can possibly be in the Power of the Publick's

Very obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD BARDIN.

Gentlemen who are Strangers, on inquiring of said Bardin, will be provided with convenient Lodgings; and Turtle for large Companies, dressed to Perfection; and the public Papers taken for the Gentlemen's Amusement. 42 43

TO BE SOLD, BY
ADAM GILCHRIST,
IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelytes, shalloons, &c. &c.

37—

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63

HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,

Has for Sale,

AT his Store on Hunter's-Quay,
a Parcel of Choice Black Pepper, and Muscovado Sugar.

43 44

LEFT to be publish'd, by Subscription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtship, Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joseph Nowel, Boat-builder, at North End Boston; with a Description how much he suffered on said Account.—The Piece will make about 60 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction.

Subscriptions may be given in at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, each Subscriber paying 1/6 for which they will be entitled to a Book,—or the Money will be return'd if the Subscriptions should be insufficient to defray the Expence.

Acomplete Assortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,
With fine glasses of all kinds.

London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.

Coach and plate glass.
Painters and Limners Colours,
mix'd or unmix'd.

Varnish of all kinds,—Japaners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,—Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

N.B. The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commended at the above Store.

Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes.
Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel.
Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.
Sold Wholesale and Retail.

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his Store between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,	Table cloths of different sizes.
Shalloons, durants & tam-mies.	Clouting diaper.
Hair and worked plushies of different colours.	Bed bunts of different sizes.
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.	Cottons, cotton chintzes and calicoes.
Best twist and metal buttons.	Perkins, taffaties and lute-strings, modes, pelongs & fattins of all colours.
Broad and narrow binding.	Fans or sabbath-day coolers.
Knee garters, silk laces.	All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hats.
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.	Leather and worked mitts.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.	Men's, women's, boys, and girls worked stockings.
Thread and blond lace.	Breeches patterns of all colours.
Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs.	Hose's and Bristol shoes.
Cambricks and lawns.	Men's stout shoes.
Ghenting and long lawns.	Best New-York made beaver Hats.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.	Best raisins in casks.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.	Good snuff. Lampblack.
	Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, too tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do, sheathing do, printing do, and writing do, all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.